The "Season's Accumulation

Of "Odds and Ends," "Broken Lines," "Irregular and Incomplete Color or Size Assortments," "Discarded Brands," "Salesmen's Sample Lines," etc., etc.,

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style of his first books, "The Chevalier of

Trinte." It is a romance of the emotions,

so elusive, visionary and intangible that it

desperate longing of a middle-aged man of

the world to renew the impressions and emotions of his youth. After trying many

unsuccessful devices to this end he con-cludes that it can be accomplished only by

merging his being into that of a youth suf-

ficiently open-hearted, generous and single-

minded to let another see with his eyes and share the freshness and fullness of his

emotions. He tries one after another of

the young men he knows and finds each

one wanting in some particular, but at last he meets Bruno, who, by his perfect fresh-

ness of feeling, spontaneity and honesty,

satisfies him to the last degree. All would go well were it not for the fact that on the

very occasion when Bruno makes the ac-

quaintance of the Freiherr, he also falls in

love, which leads to complications various

and delightful. The rest of the story is a

sort of modern "Pilgrim's Progress," re-

and happiness may be enjoyed in their per-fection—one paradise after another being

of the serpent of human pettiness and

ealousy. The visionary nature of the ro-

mance is most artistically maintained and

any possible monotony is prevented by en-

tertaining satirical characterizations of the

people encountered in the course of its

progress. It is an unusual book, indicative

of a very versatile cleverness in the author

and eminently well worth reading. Hough-

A Friend of Caesar.

"A Friend of Caesar," by William

Stearns David, recently published by the

Macmillan Company, accomplishes the un-

usual feat of being closely, even statis-

tically historical and at the same time

intensely interesting. It is, as the title

indicates, a story of Rome between 47 and

50 B. C., and the picture of life that it

gives is certainly brill:ant and fascinat-

ing enough to satisfy the most exalted

last years of the Republic. Quintus

Livius Drusus, the hero whose career is

ventures in behalf of the great Proconsul

cruelly beset by enemies both public and

private. Cornelia is a charming hereine,

and capable of rising at times to very

considerable heights of romantic heroism.

gias give a delightful touch to the story,

oringing in an element of mingled humor

and pathos. The intimate glimpses of both

there is a great deal of fighting and

enough to make these incidental and at

the same time to make it a matter of

end rarely enough attained in novels of

adventure. Throughout there is an ex-

hilarating sense of mixing in matters of

pinnacle of human affairs with "A friend

of Caesar," anyone of whom as Caesar

A Pagan Romance.

centributing from its traditions and folk

stories based on these have already ap-

peared, and here is another. "Kelea, the

and distinctly a pagan romance, the scene

and effect the tale is imaginative fiction.

with all its variety of interesting charac-

ness that the autnor has studied the un-

derlying facts of locality, custom, modes

of thought and expression, and depicted

in swimming. The author of this story

legendary character known as "Kelea the

Surf-Rider." She is a physically powerful,

introduced, and their lives, loves and ad-

ventures form the basis of a story which.

has real human interest. The author ded-

welcomed the author to their homes in

foreign, whose researches among the tra-

ditions and folk lore of the islanders have

made it possible to write this story of

their ancient manners and customs." It

A Diplomatic Woman.

This volume contains six very clever

tered into schemes which the fastidious

acknowledges, but excuses her course on

the ground that it was for the sake of

France. She undertakes to discover who

the person is who betrays the secret cor-

respondence between France and Russia,

posed to be entangled, to find who stole

are unusually entertaining. The author's

cabalistic pseudonym is "Huan Mee." Pub-

lished by Harper & Brothers, New York:

The procession of new novels nowadays

son, for, although first published in 1884,

would not regard as strictly honorable she

modestly put it, "is the peer of kings."

odshed but the human interest is strong

concern which side is victorious-an

ton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

-WE OFFER-\$20,500 Anderson, Ind., Refunding......4s

\$8,000 Irvington, Ind., Refunding......4s Belt R. R. Common Stock. Indianapolis Fire Insurance Co. Stock. Indiana Title Guaranty & Loan Co. Stock. Price and particulars upon application.

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224 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind. of monasticism. It is published in hand-

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS-

some style by Albert Brandt, Tren-

The Bacillus of Beauty.

This tale professes to be the history and experience of a girl who longed, as all girls do, to be beautiful. She was, however, possessed of merely ordinary attractions. Going to New York from her country home with a view to finding a career she became acquainted wih a queer German professor who found her a favorable subject for experiment. He had discovered the "bacillus of beauty," and, inocculating the girl with it, she had the joy of seeing herself slowly change from a commonplace personality to a vision of loveliness. Her dull complexion developed a rose leaf perfection, her hair showed | notions of what the doings of the Roa wonderful abundance and sheen, her eyes and her smile fascinated beholders, her angular form rounded out and all her lines and movements were of grace. People turned to look at her on the street, she was the observed of all observers in public places and it presently came about that all her movements were heralded in the newspapers as those of the most beautiful woman in the world. Men fell in love with her and for a time it seemed as if she were to have the world at her feet, but soon she found that beauty was not all. To live in a manner befitting her charms she needed money, also she learned that in winning the admiration of men she had gained the animosity of women. It befell, too, that the one man she herself loved had the unaccountable taste to give his affections to a plain woman such as she herself had once been. In desperation she resolved to let love go by and accept an English duke who was an admirer. He learned, however, that she had no money and failed to propose. Troubles and disappointments crowded upon her, she fancied that her beauty was fading, she could not face life without it, so ended her career with a tragedy. It is a fanciful tale with a moral concealed between the lines. It is well written and the author, Harriet Stark, scatters philosophic observations through the pages with a free hand. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, publishers.

Late Medical Works.

Two books of especial moment in the medical world have come lately from the press of Cassell & Co., New York and Lon-At the risk of appearing trite, it must be said that they are timely, and each will be an acceptable addition to the world's medical literature, the one in the word's broadest sense, the other in its own peculiar field.

Any work that adds to the world's knowledge of tuberculosis or puts in concise and logical form the sum of the world's knowl- | ter and action, yet every page bears wit edge of that dread disease fills at least a part of the world's want and answers the cry for more light. Such a book is "Tuber-, fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London and numerous other cal organizations, whose paper on Prevention of Tuberculosis," in the British Medical Journal, in 1899, stirred British medical circles from center to circumfer-Special attention is paid in the book to the open-air treatment of phthisis, his in the Open-air Sanatorium of London, of which Dr. Hillier is secretary. It is needless to say the treatment is strongly advocated, and with considerable show of besides its picturesque local atmosphere, The book is elaborately illustrated in color and half-tones.

Not less noteworthy, but restricted to a parrower field, is "Tropical Diseases," by Patrick Manson, C. M. G., M. D., LL. D. At this time, when the movement of national life is taking Americans, more than ever before, into the tropical world, it is well that all the light possible should be thrown on the insidious diseases which is published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, lurk in the heavy airs and death-dealing damps of the low latitudes. Dr. Manson has made plain the way to avoid, in a large measure, these diseases, and when unavoidable, the way to cure. His book is a hand manual of tropic hygiene, dietary, demiciliary, in every tropical and subtropical part of the globe. United States army and navy surgeons will find it especially helpful. Illustrated with colored plates and 114 half-tones, 684 pages, cloth.

The Last Refuge.

"The Last Refuge," by Henry B. Fuller, tale of blood-curdling adventure from Mr. Howells. In it he returns somewhat to the

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

some recent stories heralded as "the great | Jackson-has evidently devoted a large American novel" are not worthy to be mentioned. The author, widely known during tion, and had about brought his work to a her life as "H. H.." put her best life work into this story, the compelling charm of neau was announced Jan. 11, 1900. As a into this story, the compelling charm of which, the pathetic beauty of its two principal characters, their picturesque setting in California in the old days before the American invasion, while still the waning Spanish and Catholic civilizations struggled for existence on the Pacific coast, have enchained the attention of thousands of appreciative readers to the final page. "Ramona" has waited sixteen years for the new edition which it well deserves. This one, by Little, Brown & Co., is hand-somely illustrated and beautifully printed and bound. It makes two volumes of liberal size and is accompanied by an inter-esting introduction by Sarah C. Woolsey ("Susan Coolidge.")

The Circular Study.

Anna Katharine Green has written set eral clever detective stories. "The Cir cular Study" is not one of her best, bemurder is committed in a residence on a busy New York street. The murdered man was a bachelor who lived alone in to come under suspicion. The crime was committed in the circular study, a room which had many curious features, including a remarkable system of electric lighting and a steel door moved by hidden springs. Mr. Gryce, the old detective familiar to all readers of this author's novels, Pensari-Vani" and "The Chatelaine of La figures in the case, as does also Miss Butterworth, the maiden lady of Gramercy Park, who has previously appeared as an would require a Corot or a Watteau to illustrate it. The theme of the story is the amateur detective. A young man named information which cot Sweetwater, who is evidently destined for from private sources. a notable career as a detective, assists in unearthing the criminal. In spite of its faults it is an ingenious tale and will find many readers, since the public for some unaccountable reason has a particular fondness for detective literature. Published by McClure, Phillips & Co.

A Furnace of Earth. Hallie Erminie Rives, author of Furnace of Earth," is advertised as cousin of Amelie Rives, author of Quick and the Dead" and other much talked of lurid tales published some years ago. Like Amelie, Miss Hallie shows a disposition to deal freely with topics which counting the search for a spot where peace her to leave severely alone. In this story vinced that the mutual regard of herself and the man is not spiritual, but of the earth earthy, and she will have none of it. The rest of the book is occupied with an account of her flight, of his pursuit with intent to convince her of her mistake, and of the tragedy which results in reuniting the pair. In endeavoring to depict the need of more spirituality in she succeeds only in being vulgar. The book is said to have met already with great success in point of circulation, many readers, it appears, having a liking for tales of doubtful propriety. Published by the Camelot Company, New York.

The Head of a Hundred. This is a new edition of a story first published five years ago by Maud W. Goodwin, author of "The Colonial Cavalier." It is a stirring romance of colonial times, the scene being laid in Virginia about the middle of the seventeenth century. followed through numberless political ad- | singular coincidence the chief historical and private ones incurred principally in in "To Have and to Hold," namely, the ardefense of his beautiful sweetheart rival in Virginia of a shipload of young Cornelia, has at once the glamour of a women from England and their selection young Roman of the highest rank and the by the colonists as wives. However, as human interest of a kindly, generous, imthis story was written and published bepulsive fellow, very much in love and "To Have and to Hold," its author cannot be accused of imitation, and no bewitchingly beautiful and spirited always dental. It is curious and interesting to note the resemblance in the treatment of this episode by the two authors, both of The ingenuity and devotion of the Greek whom have evidently studied the same historical accounts of it. "The Head of a Hundred" is a first rate story, well told, and possesses every element of interest Caesar and Cleopatra are particularly in- that a story laid in that picturesque period teresting and have about them an air of might be expected to have. Boston: Litreality that is most convincing. Of course tle, Brown & Co.

The Isle of Unrest.

"The Isle of Unrest," by Henry Seton Merriman, author of "The Sowers," "In Kedar's Tents," etc., furnishes a most disthe highest importance, of treading on the quence, back and forth between the France of the Third Napoleon and the ever-troubled, bandit-ridden island of Corsica. The plot of the story is based upon the feuds Our new acquisition, Hawaii, is already and killings of the latter place, and brings ogether, in a tender, simple love affair, two young people of Paris, Lory De Vasselot and Denise Lange, who have each inherited an estate on the island and who have determined peacefully to inhabit those estates, in spite of the fact that each has Surf-Rider," by A. S. Twombley, is purely inherited, along with the lands, leadership in opposing clans. The story is replete with exciting incidents and surprises, with glimpses of Napoleon and the Franco-Prussian war, and is so thoroughly enjoyable that one is loath to lay down the book unfinished. Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers.

Robinson Cruspe. of the present one, issued by R. H. Russell. New York, are its beautiful typograishers have succeeded in combining in the minutest detail everything to make a comwhich the reader is transported to the very atmosphere and environments of the mainly rests. The illustrations are effective and beautiful. There is also an exellent map of the Island of Juan Fernandez, now known as Tobago, and a frontispiece portrait of Daniel Defoe, the author. The book is a fine specimen of typographical art in a form calculated to please older readers as well as young.

The Lady of Dreams.

and who, under this inherited duty, becomes a very unselfish and charming young person. In a fit of delirium the uncle tries to kill her, and this incident opens the way for a love affair which changes the course of her life. The name of the author, Una L. Silberrad, is new. but the story shows considerable power. New York; Doubleday, Page & Co.

A Story for Girls.

Whether or not this story "Chums," by scripts found after her death is not made clear. It is a story for school girls and volume the history of at least one of the characters in this story. Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

Life of James Martineau. of the great figures of the nineteenth century, a brother, by the way, of the is not one of his claims to distinction. A blography and character study of such a dealing with some unique phases of American man must needs be valuable and interest. Arthur Colton; a paper by John La Farge ican life, ever written. Compared with it ing. The author of this one-Rev. A. W. on "Puvis De Chavannes," with illustra-

amount of study and care to its prepararecord not only of a man but of a great and far-reaching theological movement the book is a remarkable one. Boston: Little, field Parrish. A striking article in this number of

The Flame of Life.

Brown & Co.

Gabriele D'Annunzio's latest book, "The Flame of Life," has evidently lost much of its vigor and fascination in translation, for, as given to the public in English, it is And while at time it rises to the level of the poetical in prose and compels forgetfulness of the sensual and turbid character of the whole, the agreeable passages are so rare as to make one wonder if it is really worth while to wade through the mire to reach them. Even the fact that the book is supposed to be a recital of D'Annunzio's intimate relations with a celebrated Italian actress, given forth to the public in a spirit of spite, cannot keep the interest from flagging. L. C. Page & Co., Boston

American Merchant Marine. The thirty-second annual list of the merchant vessels of the United States, from house with a deaf and dumb servant | the press of the government printing ofthe house with a deaf and dumb servant | the press of the government printing of fine woods. There is a variety of read-who was so cleverly innocent as not even fice at Washington, has been issued by able fiction and also several Christmas Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, commissioner of navigation of the Treasury Department. While primarily intended for a mercantile list, it includes the shipping lists of the Navy, Quartermaster and Engineer departments and Mississippi and Missouri river commissions, U. S. A.; revenue cutter and lighthouse services; coast and geodetic survey, fish commission and Marine Hospital Service, thus setting at hand information which could hardly be secured

The Lane That Had No Turning.

In this volume Mr. Gilbert Parker re turns to the field in which his reputation was made and gives us a connected series of sketches and tales of French-Canadian life. The volume contains twenty-six short stories, including a novelette of Pontiac life. The stories are the result of eight years of work by the author and contain the very heart and meaning of his observation of French life and character in lower Canada, which he says "a century and a half of English governance has not Anglicised." New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

in London, was, through mistaken identity, to Cost \$3,000," and a variety of practical entrapped into a balloon by an East In- articles, especially helpful in the holiday dian aeronaut and carried to an unknown country beyond the north pole. The plan of the story affords scope for some wild flights of imagination, but it is invested with an air of realism and carries a romance of considerable interest. New York Harper & Brothers.

Squirrels and Other Fur-Bearers.

Few writers have written more interestingly concerning nature, birds and animals than John Burroughs. He is instructive as books acquires information in an entertaining way. "Squirrels and Other Fur Bearchucks, rabbits, muskrats, foxes, weasels, minks and some other familiar fur-bearing animals in the pleasant style for which the author is noted. It is prettily illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Current Periodicals. The November number of Spalding's Athletic Library is devoted to bag punching. It gives valuable advice to young men who are interested in boxing.

Rudyard Kipling's new novel, "Kim, will begin in the December issue of Mc Clure's Magazine. This is a tale of life in India, and is a profound study of Oriental

A translation of an unpublished MS. of the story of Browning's "The Ring and the Book" is to appear in the second number of The Monthly Review. The MS. was found in the Royal Library in Rome. The first issue of Everybody's Magazine

since John Wanamaker was announced as its publisher and owner appears with beautiful cover and numerous attractive | to the year 1862 literary features, among which are a poem by James Whitcomb Riley, a story by Mary Wilkins and a bear story by Charles Major. William H. Crane, the actor, tells how he got his professional start.

So long as human love is believed to have a spiritual side for those who know it its fullest, the story of the Poet Browning and his wife, and of their perfect union and communion, will be of interest. Clara B. Laughlin, of The Interior, who has during the past few months written so cleverly regarding the loves of various authors, gives a second installment of the Brown-

ing love story in the December Delineator. Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's drawings praise from nature students and artists that the publishers of the Companion have decided to give them permanent form in a portfolio. The drawings are about twothirds life size-each sheet measuring about eleven by fourteen inches-and every bird is shown in its natural habitat. They prove that Mr. Seton-Thompson is as much at home in drawing birds as he is picturing

Since its change from a quarterly to a There will always be new editions of this creased in usefulness and interest. It covers | Lucha, to fight a duel, having published an it, remembering all the time that not one of the day in China, Africa and Europe, rity of the mayor's office. General Rodof science and mechanical invention, and invaluable work of reference for all who find it needful to be posted on current

H. Reuterdahl, the marine artist, has re-Weekly. His sketches were obtained under great difficulties and in spite of the fact that the naval regulations of most countries forbid the presence of an artist on board their various ships. This is the first time in the history of journalism, it is said, that an emissary of an American paper has successfully managed to penetrate the Chinese wall of secrecy surrounding the navies of Europe.

The December Century will abound in fiction, some of it with a distinctively holiday flavor. Besides Bertha Runkle's rotale of to-day, there will be a short story by Heary James, called "Broken Wings:" author of "The Baby's Grandmother;" "A Down," a Christmas extravaganza, by Charles Battel Loomis. "In Lighter Vein" will include "The Village Store, Christmas Eve," in rhyming couplets, by Robert L.

many shades of political opinion. throughout the country for their special inclined to the Northern or the Southern be plenty of room. This last suggestion | tained it. The city has a right to buy our of those who will contribute papers: Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Thomas Nelson Page, Hon. Samuel McCall. Hon. D. H. Chamberlain and ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert. Hustration. Other features are a clever story by Frank Stockton, "The Vice Cona bear story by Seton-Thompson, stories by Alice Duer, Henry Wise Miller, Henry Van Dyke, Thomas Bailey Aldrich,

Francis C. Williams, Octave Thanet and

W. C. Brownell, and several poems. The fiction, which occupies most of the space in this number, is of an unusually good quality. The cover, which is an especially good bit of color, was designed by Max-

Ainslee's is "The D'Artagnan of the Busi-

ness World," by George L. Fielder. It is the

life story of William C. Whitney, and is of exceptional value, because it contains much that seems to be inside information "The Men that Make our Laws," by L A. Coolidge, contains pen etchings of the noteworthy men in Congress and an intimate study of both branches of the government as a body. "What Is Lloyd's?" by Samuel A. Wood, is a readable account of the greatest insurance agency in the world. The author tells some exciting sea adventures that have come under the Lloyd's notice; and also many strange risks underwriters are willing to take, as that of insuring people against twins. "Sir William Van Horne," by H. H. Lewis, is the romantic story of how an Illinois farm boy, who grew up to be a British knight, accomplished the most difficult feat of railroad building ever recorded. "Zanzibar," by Allen Sangree, is a graphic pic-ture of the region in which Germany and England are contesting so bitterly trade supremacy and where America is building up a big business in rubber and articles in the number. All the articles and stories are plentifully illustrated. "Jerusalem as We See it To-day," by Mrs. Lew Wallace; "Where the Children See Saint Nick," "Two Christmas Days at Rock Farm," "The Fourteenth Man," "Two Women's Gifts of Twenty-five Mil-"The Innkeeper's Daughter Who Dissolved a President's Cabinet," "What May Happen in the Next Hundred Years," give seasonable and general interest to the Christmas Ladies' Home Journal. "The 'Little Men' Play," a dramatization of Louisa M. Alcott's charming story, will be sure to meet popular favor. There are also some new "Bear Stories" by Charles Major, another chapter of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's humorous domestic serial, and the third chapter of "The Story of a Young Man." In "The Christmas that Remains" Edward Bok urges a return to the simpler celebration of the festal day, and "An American Mother" answers the query, "Why Are We Women Not Happy?" The first of W. L. Taylor's series of paintings, depicting "The Last Hundred Years in cellent companion piece to A. B. Frost's

Publishers' Notes.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, will publish early in December "The Last Years of the Nineteenth Century," by Mrs. E. W. Latimer, a book intended to bring up to date each of the author's six nineteenth century histories.

The "Ess Ess Publishing Company," whose first venture was the launching of well as interesting, and the reader of his the Smart Set Magazine, announce a book of animal stories by Alma Porter entitled "Nigger Baby and Nine Beasts," "Nigger ers" treats of squirrels, chipmunks, wood- | Baby" being the name of a horse which is described as a remarkable animal.

The early poems of Lord Tennyson edited by John Churton Collins, is the subject of much critical controversy. Mr. William Archer, who criticises the work at length and with a certain disapproval, admits the "learning, diligence and appreciation" of Mr. Collins and the unique value of his contribution to literature. This volume is one of the first to be published in G. P. Putnam's Sons' library of standard literature. The series will contain many rare books now reprinted for the first

During the past two weeks the Macmillan Company has published four noteworthy novels-"In the Palace of King," by F. Marion Crawford; "Richard Nay and Yea," by Maurice Hewlett; "Who Goes There?" by B. K. Benson, and "The Hosts of the Lord." by Flora Annie Steel. By arrangement with Harper & Brothers the Macmillans have taken over the publication of James Rhodes's "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850." The four volumes which have already appeared bring this great work down

A series of short biographies intended to afford a knowledge of American history by a study of the lives of its leaders, political, otherwise, is in course of publication by the Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and will be known as "The Riverside Biographical Series." The first of the issues will be "Andrew Jackson," by William G. Brown, others on Franklin, Jefferson, Cooper Penn, Jackson, Eads, Lewis and Clark and series will form a biographical history of the United States. The several volumes will be published in two editions, one for school use and one, with photogravure portrait and in library style, for the general public. They are small 16mo. in size and will contain each about 200 pages.

PROSPECTIVE DUEL.

Gen. Rodriguez, Mayor of Havana Chanllenges La Lucha's Editor.

HAVANA, Nov. 25 .- It is said that Genchallenged Senor San Miguel, editor of La ing the character of the mayor. Both parties deny that the matter will be carried any further, but the friends of both say the denial is only a ruse to put the police off the scent.

At a meeting held in Havana to-day the opponents of Monsignor Sharretti sented a resolution that all the municipalities should send the bishop telegrams informing him that he was not wanted by the Cubans and asking him to retire in speakers accused Mgr. Sbarretti of being too much of an American in his point of view and of favoring annexation to the United States.

Increased Representation. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal

The English House of Commons, repre

senting about 30,000,000 of people, contains more than six hundred members. The about 76,000,000 people. In other words, the much voting power as has his American | per cent. of their voluntary donations, and counterpart. Which government is the most truly representative? The truth is "Deacon Bradbury;" "Ghosts That Became | resentatives should be increased very large-Famous," a Christmas fantasy by Carolyn ly. The theory of our forms of governreason for representative government is the physical impossibility of transacting public business by the whole people, therelimited capacity of the Hall of Representa might well be heeded by the Indiana Solons when they meet next January to the very great advantage of public business. GEO. B. CARDWILL. New Albany, Ind., Nov. 24.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind coilc, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea whether arising from teething or other caus For sale by Cruggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

CONSUMERS' GAS TRUST

ORIGINAL STOCKHOLDER WRITES OF THE SUIT AGAINST IT.

A Plea for Fair Treatment of the People Whose Small Savings Made Cheap Fuel a Possibility.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: It is seldom proper to open the columns

of a newspaper to the rehearsal of personal grievances, yet sometimes it happens that a personal grievance so nearly affects the whole community that at least a decent respect for the opinion of others will justify such a departure from a good Indianapolis, and as a sufferer, with about 5,000 others, most of whom are comparatively poor men and women, I ask to be heard through your paper. The city is about to sue us, and for what? Ostensibly because we do not supply to certain city buildings the amount of fuel gas that it seems convenient for those buildings to consume. With no limit to quantity except their own convenience, and not content with righting its own alleged wrong, it volunteers to prosecute free of cost a like suit for any individual who imagines he has a similar cause for complaint. Let me explain who we are and how happens that such an unusual and vindictive offer is made. I venture to assert that not one man in a hundred, if one in a thousand, who has heard of the proposed suit and rejoices in it has anything like a correct opinion of the Consumers' Gas Trust, which is the ostensible offender. I doubt whether one in ten even of the officials who are the active agents in bringing this suit knows or even wishes to know the facts in the case. One thing is certain, not one of them, from the mayor to the humblest clerk in the city administration, is in any condition to be personally harmed by the judgment they seek to take against us and our property, for though among them are some of our wealthiest citizens, yet not one of them ever jeopardized a dollar in the enterprise that has furnished New England," is presented. It portrays | gas to the city for thirteen years at two-"The Traveling Shoemaker," and is an ex- thirds the cost that was otherwise inevitable; neither did any of the editors "When the Circus Comes to Town." A | that see nothing but shylocks and thieves riper wisdom and a finer taste would lead her to leave severely alone. In this story she undertakes to depict the repulsion which a sensitive, refined woman may feel over a too demonstrative lover's manifest.

This is a strongly imaginative story by the to leave severely alone. In this story which a sensitive, refined woman may feel over a too demonstrative lover's manifest.

When the Circus Comes to Town. A large double-page, "Through Picturesque America" shows some beautiful views of the Yosemite Valley. There are plans of the Yosemite Valley. There are plans for "An Old English Country House for "An Old Engl and more oppressive ordinance against the gas companies of the city. When gas was discovered fourteen years ago so near to this city as to create a hope that it might be at our very door thousands of dollars were spent in boring for it within the city limits, but nothing was found nearer than a "pocket" at Broad Ripple, hence we were dependent on piping from the vicinity of Noblesville. The whole thing was new to

us, besides the uncertainties of the con-

tinuance of the supply. With commend-

able enterprise the City Council, by com-

mittee, visited Pittsburg and other points

where there had been a few years' experi-

schedule of prices that might be charged

by any person or association that would

ence, and as a result they ordained

bring gas all the way from Noblesville. ORIGIN OF THE TRUST. The terms were considered liberal enough to make the enterprise a profitable one and at the same time to furnish us with cheap fuel, but when the uncertainties of incidentals were considered, not a dollar of local capital could be enlisted. Fortubacked by unlimited capital, proposed to do the work, but, as is now evident, with more worldly wisdom than we gave it credit for, it demanded an increase of per cent, on the schedule rates. Many of our wisest citizens believed the conces sion cught to be made. I confess I was one of them, and the work of piping was vigorously prosecuted in the faith that the concession would be made; when A. F Potts, a vigorous young attorney, conceived the idea of the consumers forming a combination and supplying themselves and others at ordinance rates. About 5,000 mostly poor men and women, not one o them being a capitalist with money to invest in so hazardous a scheme, took stock enough to enable the association to borrow money enough to begin the work, and they called the association "The Consumers' Trust," the word "trust" not yet being a synonym for fraud. Every dollar of stock was taken in the spirit of religious, industrial, military, scientific and | public enterprise, with little expectation of ever realizing anything from it but the use of gas at ordinance rates, and, after contributing to the extent of their ability many were glad to assign their certificates to some more hopeful one, at 25 to 30 cents on the dollar. The unselfishness that the trustees should forever serve without salary, and that the city might buy it any time after ten years, and that the unexpected should happen and money enough should accumulate to reimburse the donors (for that is what they were: not stockholders in the commo use of the word), with interest, gas should be furnished to all consumers at the cost of procuring it, leaving every consumer

cheapened the article or to disconnect if it grew dearer. STATING THE RESULT.

at liberty to remain connected if this

And now, what has happened? First, for thirteen years every gas consumer in the city has had his fuel at two-thirds the rates that were inevitable, but for this unique company, the like of which never existed before. Let the Council, the mayor and all put that in their pipes and smoke of them ever jeopardized a dollar in the gas field has receded more than three times the original distance, that hundreds of city of Indianapolis and Center township ing, with the prospect of an entire failure in the near future. Third, that through a rigid economy when gas was nearer and | ple have heard the president's words, and more abundant the company paid off most, but not all, its indebtedness, and has returned to the donors 85 per cent. of their advancements with interest. But, most subject demands. Assuming that significant of all, is the fact that the supthat in very cold weather the consumer cannot get all he wants, even when his lis, provided the freight rates could be mixer is bored to twice or three times unless the company expends more money for such pumping facilities as the Chicago | talked about is wholly inadequate to sesyndicate affords when it sells its gas at 5) cents a thousand.

the consumer to be economical in the use of this rapidly-failing fuel by making him pay for what he wastes, the city begins suit, and against whom and for what? Not against a wealthy corporation that has millions to fight back with, which is even a greater sinner, if the failure of the gas upply is a sin, but against 5,000 people of placed small sums of their small earnings in jeopardy for the public good, first to prevent their receiving the remaining 15 then to get a judgment against them requiring them to restore a part or the whole of the 85 per cent. unlawfully paid to them. Personally, I hope the judgment will not

Sentiment ought not to interfere with cold law. If the laws holds us responsible for the exhaustion of the supply at one other end through doctored mixers or other wicked devices, we must submit; but the city's attorney will not get any individmixer into court and show that he is the be the case with the public buildings that

furnish the grounds of this suit Collaterally I may be permitted to rein harmony with this attempt to make us gas plant at an appraised value, but it fights shy on that question. It has money for parks, but none for a gas plant that has to supply consumers at cost. It is better, the city thinks, to make the original donors take the risk than to saddle it upon the city. It serves us right. We ought to have known better than to put ourselves at the mercy of consumers who take off mixers and who take no other risks, and of a Council and mayor who belong to the U. L. SEE. same cautions tribe Indianapolis, Nov. 24.

The Cause of Panies.

you raise some very important eco

Humors

They take possession of the body, and They are attended by pimples, boils, the tiching tetter, salt rheum and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, largour, general debility and what not. They cause more suffering than anything

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure re-quire their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

tical parties cannot much longer evade The editorial in question is interesting because, among other interesting points, you strike at the root of panics. You say: The export trade may fall off, railroads may have purchased all the rails they need, the demands for labor and ma-terial for new buildings may decline and a score of other causes may conspire to check consumption, which will render it necessary to curtail production or to go on and fill warehouses with unsold goods.

* * It is probable that the abundant and cheap capital will lead to the con-struction of other factories."

The problem here presents the simple question that children always ask-Why? Why should we have such abundant and cheap capital without an outlet except to glut the market with unsalable goods on one side and on the other side there should be such a lack of capital in the hands of buyers so that we have no market for our products? Does not this condition present to us a relation of cause and effect? Is not this accumulation of surplus and competing values that can find no outlet the cause of our short demand for goods? If this value found an outlet in new development, causing the employment of labor and an increase in total wages, would it not furnish the required demand and render a

There is a law of nature which controls the circulation and consumption of goods that gives us a true and simple explanation of panics. By this law we are given to understand that wealth does not originate with labor, but does originate with society in the form of value. Value is the cause of wealth, and wealth is the cause of labor. Labor must be paid with value, and can-not be paid, in a civilized society, in any other way, hence we have developed the circulation of money to distribute this value to labor and to distribute wealth. This circulation of value is the source of all activity in business, and when b fails it does so because this circulation of value is interfered with. This interference with circulation causes value to accumulate and pile up, with no other outlet than in useless and destructive competition, instead of its being distributed among the people and creating a market for products. There is only one source provided by nature from which springs a demand for products, and that source is wages of every description. The sums paid out each year as wages is the only sum we have to spend for goods, and it limits the amount of business. The source of wages is the retail market for goods, and the value that is distributed with which all wages are paid is carried in the value of goods. Labor and capital engaged in production send a constant stream of commodities to market, where is accumulated a constant supply of value. These goods are valued in this market, and when sold this value returns to pay for labor and capital or pays the employer who advanced the value to pay labor. This is the natura law of circulation, and the law of distribution connected with it requires that the goods appearing in the market must be sold to the wage earners if they are to be sold at all. Goods at retail must sell at a price high enough so as to carry enough value to pay all labor; not alone the labor producing the goods, but labor in other unproductive occupations. The goods in the market, therefore, must al-ways be able to sell for a considerable margin above the cost of production if the derivative occupations of lawyer, to survive.

teacher, physician, electrician, etc., are In order that we may have a market that will keep an even pace with our increasing powers of production it is a law of nature that the profits arising on account of this margin above cost of production shall be continually reinvested in such a way as to cause a demand for labor, so that the increasing product may be met by increasing power of consumption. If all past accumulations of profits, that are now held out of circulation, could be restored to trade, wages would advance to such a point as to give employment to all at wages so high as to furnish a demand for all our powers of supply. As the case now stands, however, the prevailing activity is causing an increased flow in the circulation of value, and this circulation carries with it large margins of profits, which are not being reinvested so as to employ labor and increase wages by new development. The result must be a withdrawal of value from circulation, which will cause a shortening of demand, and goods will pile up for want of buyers. We will seek a foreign market in vain, and prices of goods will fall so that current wages cannot be paid, thus going from bad to worse until a panic causes a new adjustment. HENRY RAWIE.

Anderson, Ind., Nov. 24. THE PROPOSED SUBSIDY.

More Reasons Why Center Township Should Decline to Grant It.

In an interview published Thursday afternoon President Parry, of the proposed Indianapolis Southern Railroad, admits that the building of the road is contingent the voting of the \$1,300,000 subsidy by the that they will proceed to give them the grave consideration the importance of the would tap new coal fields and other natheld down, still leaves the question of benefits undecided. The plan advanced by the managers to secure the low freight charges cure that end. Giving the city representation on the board of directors and making security for their performance, is but for granting railroad subsidies by Center township has long gone by. The growth and proseprity of Indianapolis does not demand such a thing. In fact, the very reverse of this proposition is true. The welfare of the city demands that no sub-sidies be granted for any purpose, because at this stage of the city's develor damages would largely exceed the benefits to be derived therefrom. Experience is decidedly against the subsidy business, as well as justice. One does not have to go far for shining examples of what the granting of railroad subsidies will do for a city. Take the city of Evansville, for example. That city indulged in the subsidy business until it was forced to try to repudiate its debts. The courts refused under an enormous debt and excessive taxation, without hope of escape for at least twenty years or more to come. This is but a brief part of Evansville's sad exin a somewhat similar experiment in the line of railroad construction in the building of the Cincinnati Southern road. The net has moved out of the city to escape the burden of taxation. This grand old city. is and has been going back for several

If there is any power under the city charter by which the city can become mixed up in any railroad scheme it ought to be taken away at once. The people of Indianapolis will be great fools if they vote the one-hundredth part of their property to the furtherance of this railroad scheme, The subsidy asked in this case is one cent out of every dollar you own, Mr. Taxpayer and that, too, cash down next spring. I the manufacturers of this city, or any-body else, want to take stock in the Indi-ana Southern Railroad with a hope of securing cheap coal let them subscribe for stock; but let's have no compulsion about the matter-enforced contributions to its J. H. CLAYPOOL